

NOVIKOV, A.N.; BEREZINSKIY, O.P.; GANEYEV, A.G.; LEBEDEV, S.M.

New equipment for guniting the brickwork of open-hearth furnaces. Stal' 20 no.8:712-713 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut ogneuporov i Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Maintenance and repair)

GANEYEV, A.Kh.

Forage beans in Kustanay Province. Zemledelie 24 no.1:41-42 Ja
'62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Karabalykskiy gosudarstvennyy sortoispytatel'nyy uchastok.
(Kustanay Province--Beans)

GAIKOV, A.S.; GOVOROV, A.M.; OSETINSKIY, G.M.; RAKIVNENKO, A.N.; SIZOV, I.V.;
SIKSIN, V.S.

D-D reactions in the 100-1000 KeV deuteron energy range. Atom. energ.
suppl. no.5:26-47 '57. (MIRA 11;2)
(Nuclear reactions) (Deuterons)

85729

S/057/60/030/009/022/023/XX
B019/B077

//.2221

AUTHORS: Ganeev, A. S. and Izrailev, I. M.

TITLE: Interaction Cross Sections of Soft X-Rays With Lithium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 9,
pp. 1085-1086

TEXT: The authors carried out measurements of μ/q for lithium in the X-ray energy range 5.5-20 kev. The necessary energy ranges were separated by reflecting the X-ray beam from a quartz crystal. According to the specifications of the supplier, the lithium specimen with a thickness of 0.553 g/cm^2 has the following impurities given in percents:
 $C = 0.05$, $N = 0.0059$, $Na = 0.025$, $Mg = 0.0027$, $Al = 0.0029$, $Si = 0.014$,
 $Cl = 0.0019$, $Ca = 0.011$, $Fe = 0.0087$, $Zn = 0.0022$, $Ba = 0.0036$, and
 $Pb = 0.0015$. In the diagram, curve 1 shows the measured values of the attenuation factor. Curve 4 represents the values for μ/q of pure lithium obtained by subtracting the absorption due to the impurities. Curve 3 shows the absorption of the impurities as calculated by using data of other authors (Refs. 4 and 5). The X-ray scattering factor and the photo-

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Interaction Cross Sections of Soft X-Rays
With Lithium

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electric absorption factor τ/q can be calculated from the attenuation factor. The scattering cross section was found as the sum of the coherent and incoherent scattering. Curve 2 shows the computed scattering factors. Curve 5 represents the values for the photoelectric absorption factor using Born approximation. The measured values are plotted as small squares. In the energy range from 5.5-7 kev, the experimental values for τ/q are smaller than the theoretical values by a factor of 1.25. This difference was completely eliminated by employing the Slater correction. Here, the screening constant was 0.15 instead of 0.3. Results from control experiments with polyethylene corresponded very well with published values. There are 1 figure and 9 references: 6 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960

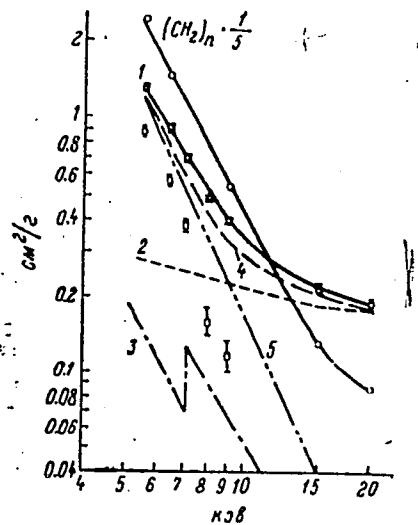
Card 2/3

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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85729

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B019/B077



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CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4"

S/057/61/031/003/017/019
B125/B209

AUTHORS: Ganeyev, A. S., Izrailev, I. M.

TITLE: Photoelectron yield of soft X-rays

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 3, 1961, 376-382

TEXT: The present paper describes the measurement of the total yield coefficient of photoelectrons from thick Al, Ag, Ta, W photocathodes through X-rays of 4-9 kev, as well as the determination of the dependence of these yield coefficients on energy and angle of incidence of the X-rays. In the present paper, the ratio (number of electrons emerging from the photocathode/number of incident X-ray quanta) is used as a yield coefficient. Methods of measurement: The required energies of X-rays from an X-ray tube were separated by selective metal filters (Ti, Cr, Fe, Cu with 20.5, 25, 30.8, and 38 mg/cm²). The theoretical mean energies of X-rays passing through the filter had the following values: Ti - 4.4, Cr - 5.2, Fe - 6.1, Cu - 7.8 kev. For the mean energy, the expression

$$K_{\gamma}(\bar{E}_{\gamma}) = \int_E K_{\gamma}(E) N_{\gamma}(E) / \int_E N_{\gamma}(E) \quad \text{holds, where } N_{\gamma}(E) \text{ denotes the spectrum}$$

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Photoelectron yield of soft X-rays

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of X-rays passing through the filter, and K_γ the yield coefficient of photoelectrons. E_γ depends only slightly on the shape of the spectrum $n_\gamma(E)$. Fig. 1 shows the transmission curves of the filters, Fig. 2 the experimental setup, and Fig. 3 the ionization chamber. The photoelectrons were collected in a copper cylinder, and the photocathode was connected to a d-c amplifier. The following effects occur in the experimental arrangement used here: 1) The range of electrons with maximum energy and the range of nitrogen and oxygen fluorescence quanta are considerably shorter than half the distance between the electrodes of the ionization chamber. Therefore, the chamber is an instrument for the absolute measurement of the X-ray quanta flux. 2) The error arising from additional recording of the electrons liberated from mica and from the characteristic X-radiation of the elements contained in mica is not great. 3) The contribution of Auger electrons from mica is less than 0.5%. These three effects altogether increase the X-ray flux by 3-3.5% at most. 4) In the case of an Al photocathode, the contribution of secondary electrons from the cathode due to the electrons emitted from mica amounts to 10%

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of K_{γ} when $E_{\gamma} = 8$ kev, and 5% when $E_{\gamma} = 4.5$ kev. 5) For the rest of the photocathodes, this correction is low and may be neglected. 6) The effect of electron liberation from the photocathode by fluorescence quanta from mica is insignificant. Discussion of the results: The measured values of the yield coefficient $K_{\gamma}(E_{\gamma}, \varphi)$ of photoelectrons are given in Figs. 4 and 5. The relative error of these results amounts to 10% at $K_{\gamma} \sim 0.1$ and increases to 15% at $K_{\gamma} \sim 0.005$. The results found in this work lead to the following conclusions: 1) With all photocathodes investigated, $K_{\gamma}(\varphi)$ is proportional to $1/\sin\varphi$. For this reason, the electron angular distribution is independent of the direction of the γ -quanta because of multiple scattering in the photocathode. 2) For Al, Ag, and Ta photocathodes, $K_{\gamma}(E_{\gamma}) \sim E_{\gamma}^{-m}$, $m = 1.15$ to 1.35 . 3) The electron shell participating in the photoeffect (at quantum energies of from 4 to 9 kev) is different for different photocathodes. Thus, X-rays in Al liberate electrons from the K shell onward, in Ag from the L shell, and in Ta and W from the M shell onward. All photocathodes were made of the respective

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Photoelectron yield of soft X-rays

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commercial foils and were not thoroughly cleaned. Note in proof: According to new measurements with a pure tungsten specimen, $K_y(W) \sim E_y^{-1.3}$ and the absolute values of $K_y(W)$ are higher by a factor of 12 compared with tantalum. The coefficients of photoelectric emission have lately been determined by Rumsh, Lukirskiy and other authors (Opt. i spektr., IX, 653, 1960; DAN SSSR, 135, 55, 1960) by means of a secondary electron multiplier. For the coefficients of photoelectric emission, they found values that were 6 to 10 times lower than those determined by the authors of the present paper. Apparently, the electrons are liberated from the photocathode in the form of "packs" which in the work of Lukirskiy and Rumsh were recorded as a single electron. The difference in the dependence of the coefficient K_y on E_y (in the present paper $K_y \sim E_y^{-1}$, in the paper of Lukirskiy et al. $K_y \sim E_y^{-2}$) may be explained by the same effect, too. The authors thank V. S. Imsheenik for a discussion of the results, and B. S. D'yachkov for having designed the d-c amplifier and for his assistance in using it. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc

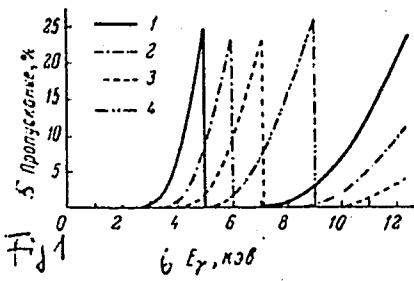
Card 4/9

Photoelectron yield of soft X-rays

S/057/61/031/003/017/019
B125/3209

The most recent reference to English-language publications reads as follows:
B. Henke, R. White, B. Lundberg, Journ. Appl. Phys., 28, 98, 1957.

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1960



Legend to Fig. 1:
5 - transmissivity, %; 6) E_γ ,
kev; 7) Fig. 1 Curves of filter
transmissivity..

Card 5/9

GANEYEV, I. G.; SECHINA, N. P.

Geochemical characteristics of wolframites. Geokhimia no.6:518-
523 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova,
Geologicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Wolframite)

GANEYEV, I.G.; ZYKOV, S.I.

Old lead mineralization in central Kazakhstan. Sov. geol. 4 no.1:
138-141 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Kazakhstan--Lead ores)

GANEYEV, I.G.

Geochemistry of beryllium. Geokhimiia no.5:446-452 '61.
(MIRA 14:5)
1. Chair of Petrography, M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Kazakhstan--Beryllium) (Geochemistry)

GANEYEV, I.G.; PACHADZHANOV, D.N.; BORISENOK, L.A.

Geochemistry of gallium, tin and some other elements in the
process of greisenization. Geokhimiia no.9:757-764 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. M.V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow.
(Kazakhstan—Greisen)
(Kazakhstan--Geochemistry)

GANEYEV, I.G.; SECHINA, N.P.

Geochemical characteristics of albitized granites. Geokhimiia no.2:
140-146 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Department of Geochemistry of the Lomonosov State University,
Moscow.
(Kazakhstan--Granite--Analysis)

GANEYEV, I.G.

Possible forms of the transfer at silica in hydrothermal solutions.
Bul.MOIP.Otd.geol. 37 no.5:171-172 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Silica)

GANEYEV, I.G.

Possible transportation of matter in the form of addition
compounds. Geokhimiia no.10:917-923 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kafedra geokhimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universi-
teta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Complex compounds)

GANEYEV, I.G.

Possible form of the transportation of silica in hydrothermal
fluids. Sov.geol. 6 no.12:103-111 D '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

GANEYEV, R.F. (Moskva)

Amplitude determination in the case of oscillations of a solid
body about the center of mass. Izv. AN SSSR. Mekh. no.2:163-167
Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

GANEYEV, R.F. (Moskva); KONONENKO, V.G. (Moskva)

Nonlinear vibrations of a solid supporting a rotating rotor. Izv. AN
SSSR. Mekh. no.5:31-37 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

GURNEE LEVEL 773.

BGROVSKIY, P. V.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

80V/6206 75

Konferentsiya po teorii plastin i obolochek. Kazan', 1960.

Trudy Konferentsii po teorii plastin i obolochek, 24-29 oktyabrya 1960. (Transactions of the Conference on the Theory of Plates and Shells Held in Kazan', 24 to 29 October 1960). Kazan', [Izd-vo Kazanskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta] 1961. 426 p. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Kazanskiy filial. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Ul'yanova-Lenina.

Editorial Board: Kh. M. Mushtari, Editor; F. S. Isanbayeva, Secretary; N. A. Alumyaev, V. V. Bolotin, A. S. Vol'mir, N. S. Ganiyev, A. L. Gol'denveyzer, N. A. Kil'chevskiy, M. S. Kornishin, A. I. Lur'ye, G. N. Savin, A. V. Sachenkov, I. V. Svirskiy, R. G. Surkin, and A. P. Philippov. Ed.: V. I. Aleksagin; Tech. Ed.: Yu. P. Semenov.

PURPOSE: The collection of articles is intended for scientists and engineers who are interested in the analysis of strength and stability of shells.

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Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)

SOV/6206

75

COVERAGE: The book is a collection of articles delivered at the Conference on Plates and Shells held in Kazan' from 24 to 29 October 1960. The articles deal with the mathematical theory of plates and shells and its application to the solution, in both linear and nonlinear formulations, of problems of bending, static and dynamic stability, and vibration of regular and sandwich plates and shells of various shapes under various loadings in the elastic and plastic regions. Analysis is made of the behavior of plates and shells in fluids, and the effect of creep of the material is considered. A number of papers discuss problems associated with the development of effective mathematical methods for solving problems in the theory of shells. Some of the reports propose algorithms for the solution of problems with the aid of electronic computers. A total of one hundred reports and notes were presented and discussed during the conference. The reports are arranged alphabetically (Russian), by the author's name.

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Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)	SOV/6206
Vinokurov, S. G. Large Deflections of a Conical Panel in a Temperature Field	66
Gavrilov, Yu. V. Investigation of the Spectrum of Natural Vibrations of Elastic Circular Cylindrical Shells	72
Gavelya, S..P., and A. M. Kuzemko. On the Elastic Equilibrium of a Rigidly Clamped Shallow Shell of Constant Curvature With Arbitrary Contour	77
Galimov, K. Z. On the Theory of Finite Deformations of Thin Shells	83
Galkin, S. I. Torsion of a Circular Stiffened Cylindrical Shell With a Reinforced Rectangular Opening, Making Allowance for the Elasticity of the Frames	92
Ganeyeva, M. S. Large Deflections of a Rectangular Plate Under Uniform Normal Pressure and Nonuniform Heating	101

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S/879/62/000/000/062/088
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Ganeyeva, M. S. (Kazan')

TITLE: Large deflections of a cylindrical panel supported by flexible inextensible ribs and subject to nonuniform normal pressure and heating

SOURCE: Teoriya plastin i obolochek: trudy II Vsesoyuznoy konferentsii, L'vov, 15-21 sentyabrya 1961 g. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1962, 358-362

TEXT: The author gives the final system of equations in series form for the above problem, assuming that the shell has double curvature. Conditions for the existence of an asymmetric component of deflection are given, when load and temperature are constant.

Conclusions: The linear load

$$P = A(1 + \frac{Y}{b}) \quad (18)$$

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Large deflections of ...

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D234/D308

can be averaged and replaced by a constant one for finding the deflection and linear stresses, but not for finding bending stresses. For determining the upper critical load one can take a low-order approximation for w , but higher-order approximations are necessary in determining the lower critical load. There are 1 figure and 3 tables.

Card 2/2

TITOVA, A.I., inzh.; Lyzintsev, I.S., inzh.; Ganeyev, R.A., inzh.

Grinding cement in vibration mills with remote control. Bet.
i zhel.-bet. no.4:179-182 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Remote control) (Crushing machinery)
(Cement)

BUTOVICH, N.A.; GANEYEVA, M.I.

Dewaxing of diesel fuels with an aqueous solution of carbamide.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.7:75-78 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Diesel fuels) (Urea)

ANTIPIN, V.I.; BUDANOV, N.D.; KOTLUKOV, V.A.; LEYBOSHITS, A.M.;
PROKHOROV, S.P., kand.geol.-miner.nauk; SIRMAN, A.F.;
FALOVSKIY, A.A.; SHTEYN, M.A.; BASKOV, Ye.A.; BOGATKOV,
Ye.A.; GANEYEVA, M.M.; ZARUBINSKIY, Ya.I.; IL'INA, Ye.V.;
KATSIYAYEV, S.K.; KOMPANIYETS, N.G.; NELYUBOV, L.P.;
PONOMAREV, A.I.; REZNICHENKO, V.T.; RULEV, N.A.; TSELIGOROVA,
A.I.; ALSTER, R.K.; SHVETSOV, P.F.; VYKHODTSEV, A.P.; KOTCOVA,
A.I.; KASHKOVSKIY, G.N.; LOSEV, F.I.; ROMANOVSKAYA, L.I.;
PROKHOROV, S.P.; MATVEYEV, A.K., dots., retsenzent; CHEL'TSOV,
M.I., inzh., retsenzent; KUDASHOV, A.I., otv. red.; PETRYAKOVA,
Ye.P., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.

[State of flooding and conditions for the exploitation of coal-bearing areas in the U.S.S.R.] Obvodnennost' i usloviia ekspluatatsii mestorozhdenii ugor'nykh raionov. Pod nauchn. red.
S.P.Prokhorova. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 243 p.

(MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrogeologii i inzhenernoy geologii. 2. Kafedra geologii i geo-khimii goryuchikh iskopayemykh Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta (for Matveyev).

(Coal geology) (Mine water)

GANEYeva, M.S.

Stability of a rectangular cylindric panel rigidly fastened by
its edges and located in an irregular temperature field. Uch.zap.Kaz.
un. 116 no.1:41-44 '55. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Kafedra teoreticheskoy mekhaniki.
(Strains and stresses)
(Expansion (Heat))

Report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics,
Moscow, 27 Jun - 3 Jul '60.

66. N. I. Gulyaev, D. M. Prokhorov, Yu. D. Radau, (Leningrad), On a problem of the theory of plasticity connected with the use of electrical circuit computers.
67. O. I. Gulyaev, A. V. Kostylev (Leningrad), Solution of boundary-value problems of the theory of linearized elasticity and viscoplasticity.
68. S. S. Gulyaev (Leningrad), An approximate stability analysis of the elastic-plastic range.
69. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Some problems concerning the plastic flow of compressible plastic media.
70. G. P. Gorobets (Kiev), One problem of elastoplasticity of anisotropic media.
71. I. S. Gorobets (Kiev), A quasi-problem for a control system.
72. M. S. Gorobets (Kiev), Thermoplasticity - new elements of application of methods to geological problems.
73. Yu. N. Grigoreff, D. Grotzsch (Berlin), Simulation of propagation of plastic deformation and rupture of solids with great strains of the end stage.
74. V. I. Grinchenko (Leningrad), Development of a theory of stresses in plates with the use of the method of nonlinear mechanics.
75. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Generalizations of the basic equations of rheumatodynamics.
76. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The propagation of longitudinal waves in a rotating medium.
77. A. N. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Theoretical and experimental studies of the effect of forces on the loads of the Prandtl and other similar plane plates.
78. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), A generalized theory of plasticity.
79. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The theory of finite deformations of incompressible elastic media.
80. I. A. Gulyaev, V. A. Strelchikov (Leningrad), A general theory of shells.
81. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Development of the theory of thin-walled structures in the theory of large plastic strains.
82. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Approximate solution of the plasticity theory in a non-continuous form which approaches the solution near the point of a yield surface.
83. A. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), On secondary effects in various kinds of nearly plastic flows.
84. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), On vibration forces and vibrations of fields in wave-saturated and under quasistatic conditions.
85. I. A. Gulyaev, V. A. Strelchikov (Leningrad), Contribution to the theory of shells under large plastic strains of variable lengths.
86. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), On elastoplastic deformation of shells under statical and cyclic loads.
87. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Equilibrium of membrane shells of revolution for large displacements and strains.
88. I. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Cross section of thin orthotropic shells.
89. A. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The general equations of motion of shells and membranes.
90. A. A. Gulyaev (Leningrad), A thin multi-layered rectangular shell subject to a nonresistive body force and nonresistive reaction.
91. B. G. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The equilibrium of a hollow cylindrical shell under its own weight and hydrostatic pressure on one of its faces.
92. V. N. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The bending of a hollow cylindrical shell with a rigidly fixed base.
93. A. M. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The limit equilibrium of an elastic plastic disc under compression between two rigid plates.
94. A. S. Gorobets (Kiev), A thin multi-layered rectangular shell under its own weight and hydrostatic pressure on one of its faces.
95. B. G. Gulyaev (Leningrad), The equilibrium of a hollow cylindrical shell under its own weight and hydrostatic pressure on one of its faces.
96. V. N. Gulyaev (Leningrad), Bending of a shallow cylindrical shell with a rigidly fixed base.

GA'EVVA, M.S.

Some basic relations in the theory of flat shells placed in
a nonuniform temperature field. Inv.Kazan.fil. Ak SSSR.Ser.
fiz.-mat. i tekhn.nauk no.14:89-92 '60. (TMF 14:11)
(Elastic plates and shells)

GANEYEVA, R.R.

Clinical significance of the third fraction of blood coagulation
in certain blood diseases [with summary in English, p.67]. Probl.
gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.4:44-46 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRPA 10:10)

1. Iz Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta pereliva-
niya krovi (dir. - dotsent A.D.Belyakov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.N.Filetov)

(BLOOD DISEASES, physiology,

blood cell sediment not included in clot, clin
significance (Rus))

(BLOOD SEDIMENTATION,

cell sediment not included in clot in blood dis. (Rus))

GANEYEVA, R. R., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Third fraction of blood coagulation in certain diseases of the ~~cardiovascular~~ ^{blood} system." Kazan', 1958. 14 pp (Kazan' State Med Inst) (KL, 18-58, 102)

-103-

GANEYEVA, R.R.

Some indexes of the reaction of the precipitation of the third fraction of blood coagulation in anemias. Akt.vo.-perel.krovi no.6: 139-145 '58. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo instituta perelivaniya krovi (zav. klinikoy - prof. S.I. Sherman) i Tatarskaya respublikanskaya stantsiya perelivaniya krovi.
(BLOOD--COAGULATION) (ANEMIA)

GANEVYER, G.

35199. Zdes' Proydut Koralbi (Geol. Ekspeditsiya Na Trasse Proektiruemogo Karakom.
Kanala. Ocherk). Ill. N. Pavlov. Znanie -- Sila, 1949, No. 10, s. 5-8.

SO: Letopis' Zhurhal'nykh Statey, Vol. 48, Moskva, 1949

GMEYER, G.

Reka v pustyne [River in the desert]. Moskva, Detgiz, 1950, 204 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol. 6, No. 2, May 1953

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4

GANEYZER, G.

A day in the taiga. Vokrug sveta no.4:37-40 Ap '54. (MLRA 7:4)
(Kama Valley--Forests and forestry) (Forests and forestry--
Kama Valley)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4"

GANEYZER, G.

Trip under ground ("Caves." F.D.Bubleinikov. Reviewed by
G.Ganeizer). Vokrug sveta no.7:60-61 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(Bubleinikov, Feofan Dmitrievich) (Caves)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4

GANEYZER, G.

At Sarez Lake. Vokrug sveta no.8:47-48 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:12)
(Sarez Lake)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4"

GANEYZER, G.

Transparent blanket. IUn. nat. no.11:13-14 N '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ethylene) (Frost protection)

GANEYZER, G.; SOLOV'YEV, A.I., red.

Through Central Asia. IUn.nat. no.6:21-25 Je '59.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent APN RSFSR (for Solov'yev).
(Turkmenistan--Geography, Economic)
(Uzbekistan--Geography, Economic)

GANEYZER, G.

In Tajikistan. IUn. nat. no.8:13-16, 28 Ag '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Tajikistan--Geography, Economic)

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products.
Water Treating. Sewer Waters.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 67922.

Author : Ganezarczyk J.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Utilization and Purification of Water Effluent
from the Cellulose Sulfate Plants.

Orig Pub: Przegl. papiern., 1955, 11, No 7, 201-204, 213-217.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

17

VERBITSKIY, V.A.; GANF, A.I.; SAZONOV, A.M.

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GANGER, Gyorgy

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3. National Committee on Technical Development, Budapest (for Vamos).
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G-Au-C-2-V, N
BULGARIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12055

Author : Gangev N.
Inst : Bulgarian Academy of Sciences
Title : A New Procedure for the Detection of Mercury Sulfide

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bolgar. AN, 1956, 9, No 2, 19-21

Abstract : The method of detecting HgS is based on the formation of $HgCl_2$ on heating HgS with a mixture of $KClO_2$ and KCl. Dry HgS is placed in a test tube, an excess of ground mixture of $KClO_3$ and KCl is added, and that portion of the test tube is heated which contains the reaction mixture. The thus formed $HgCl_2$ sublimates and is deposited in the form of a white ring at the cooler part of the test tube. Presence of $HgCl_2$ is checked by placing on the white efflorescence a drop of NaOH (yellow deposit of HgO). or by passing H_2S into the tube (black deposit of HgS). By this procedure it is possible to detect 0.00002 g of HgS.

Card 1/2

BULGARIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances G-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12055

Speed and dependability of the procedure, as well as high sensitivity and harmless nature of the reagents used, are the advantages of the new method over other procedures for the detection of HgS.

Card 2/2

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zii za 40 let, 1921-1961 g.g. Tbilisi, izd-vo "Zaria Vostoka,"
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DZIMISTARISHVILI, A.I. [deceased]; ZHAMENSKIY, K.F.; KVANTALIANI,
N.A.; NIKOLAYSHVILI, V.S.; TOPADZE, L.I.; KHUNTSARIYA, A.G.; YAKO-
BASHVILI, N.Z.; DZHOMARDZHIDZE, G.S., red.; ROYNISHVILI, N.I., red.;
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[Food industry of the Georgian S.S.R. during the last 40 years]
Pishchevaya promyshlennost' Gruzinskoi SSR za 40 let. Moskva,
Pishchepromizdat, 1961. 162 p. (MIRA 14:9)
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photic, manifest. & diag. (Ser))

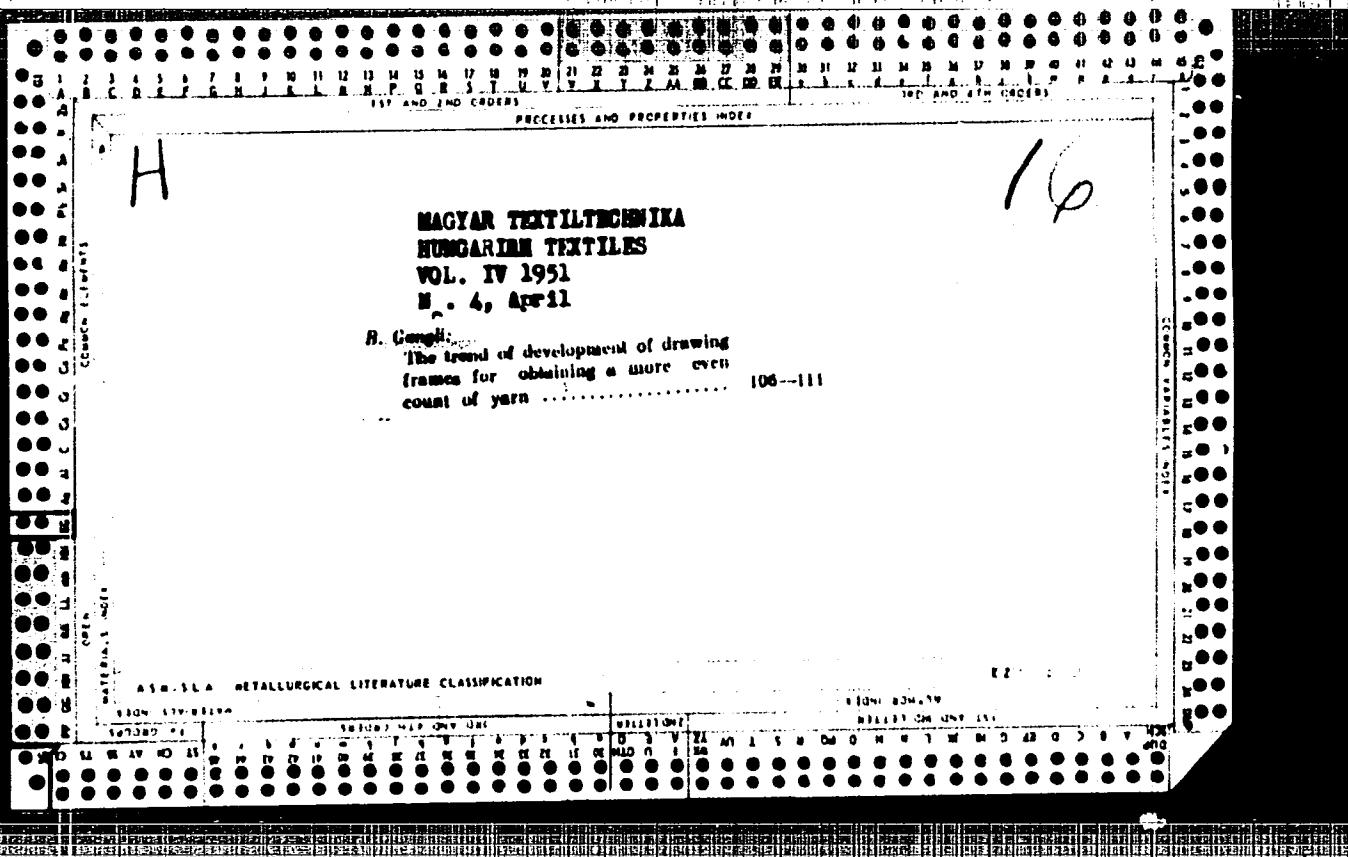
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General survey and practical development of the construction and operation of drafting mechanisms. Pt. 2. Elements employed in the modern drafting mechanisms of long staple and bast fibers and wool hairs. In English. p.391.

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Ganoli, B.

52. Tasks of rapid operation in cotton spinning mills -- Gyorsuzemi feladotok a pamutfonodaban -- by B. Ganli. (Hungarian Textiles -- Magyar Textiltechnika -- Vol. IV, Nos. 6-7, pp. 196-198, June-July 1951.)

Rapid operation is essentially a problem of selection. It is necessary to select the types of equipment, technological processes and methods of work which will ensure the maximum productivity by keeping simultaneously yarn breakages below the permissible limit. In order to step up operation, bales can be mixed by a "multiple bale breaking" system. Thus, notwithstanding the higher speed, breaking will be better and more uniform. Air speed and quantity of air fed play a decisive part in the efficiency of cleaning. If, in the event of stepped-up operation, the pressure of the air to be filtered is greater than 5 mm water column, then the filtering surfaces must be increased. The formation of a cotton layer of uniform thickness is also important. The cleaning of machinery must be improved in order to facilitate an uninterrupted flow of fibres in the fleece. To a great extent cleaning depends on the r.p.m. Various authorities on this subject suggest 100 to 550 r.p.m. The "carding number", which is the number of main cylinder revolutions for each meter of fleece fed, is most decisive for the quality of carding. The higher this number, the smaller the nap. Faulty drawings can be eliminated by increased weighting of the drawing rollers and by the efficient periodical

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lubrication of the pressure rollers. Cleaning the maintenance is decisive for keeping down the number of yarn breakages. Only after all these factors will jointly affect the reduction of yarn breakage can the r.p.m. of the spinning frames be increased.

GANGI, B.

63. The influence of unevenness on the spinning of quality yarns — *Egyenlítésnek hatása minőségi fonás szempontjából* — B. Gangi. (Hungarian Textiles — *Magyar Textiltechnika* — 1952, No. 8—9, pp. 232—235, 4 figs.)

In spinning mills the unevenness of the yarns is tested by comparing the weight of 100 m lengths and by evaluating the dispersion of the obtained values. 100 or more samples should be taken per spinning machine. A mathematical evaluation can be made on the basis of linear mean deviation, root-mean square deviation or with the aid of the *Sommer* formula. A graphical evaluation however is more advantageous since by this method defects in spinning machines or in spinning processes, in general, can be detected. In case of semi-finished goods, e. g. rovings, such yarn length should be examined which will yield 100 m of yarn on a ring spinning frame. The unevenness of yarn lengths below 100 m is defined as short distance unevenness. At the Research Institute of the Textile Industry these tests are made on *Hüter* apparatuses. This apparatus is essentially a high frequency measuring condenser which registers the changes in the dielectric constant. The latter depends upon the quantity of material passing through the apparatus, that is, upon the number of fibres in the tested cross section. The dispersion of the number of fibres in the different cross sections of theoretically perfect yarn can be computed by the *Poisson* law. The *Hüter* apparatus makes it possible to determine the degree to which the unevenness of the tested yarns differ from the *Poisson* law. From this difference conclusions may be drawn in respect to the condition of the spinning machine and the quality of the spinning process. Gy. Fenyvesy

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Vol. 5 No. 4 1953

B. GANGLI

Hungarian Technical Abst.
Vol. 6 No. 1
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78. On back draft and the consequences of untwisting during drafting — Az előnyelstájjal és a nyújtási keleben sörényelbontás hővelelményei — /B. Gangli. (Hungarian Textiles — Magyar Textiltechnika— 1953, No. 1, pp. 5-8, No. 2, pp. 36-40, 5 figs., 1 tab.)

From the point of view of yarn regularity optimal back drafts are between 1.18 and 1.21. In this case (1) the fibres are stretched completely; (2) due to the stretching the twist actually runs up the fibres thereby exerting a regulating effect on the fibre motion. (1) with this draft the compensating influence of the twist is similar to that of the self-acting mule. The setting of top rollers 1 and 2 has no decisive bearing on the variations of the count. The gripping capacity of the first pair of rollers is however of great importance and depends on the covering of the top roller. If this covering is sufficiently elastic, the roving embeds into it and the top roller will then be driven by the fluted roller instead of the roving. A minimum pressure of 0.6 kg per cm must be applied to the rollers. A higher pressure is not necessary since the result hardly changes by the raising of the pressure. Gy. F.

Kalita, S.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, Vol. 2, No. 9, Library of Congress, September
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H U N G .

107. The analysis of certain questions of the Hannah theory of high drafting in cotton spinning by the examination of single and double apron systems (In English) -- B. Gangli. (Acta Technica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricarum -- Vol. 9, 1954, No. 3--4, pp. 303--344, 18 figs.)

A number of mathematical formulae were theoretically derived by M. Hannah, in connection with the Ambler draft system, which are suitable for determining the fundamental conditions of successful high drafting. The author endeavoured to ascertain the applicability of Hannah's theory to practical measurements in the drafting of cotton roving. He pointed out that break-draft was a misleading term, and moreover, that it usually did not exceed the value of 1.2-fold draft specific of pre-tension. Break-draft rendered the structure of the roving more compact, and therefore it should correctly be designated as pre-tension. The yarns were made on an experimental ring spinning niddle, the adjustment of which was almost infinitely variable for sectional drafting, total draft, twist, cop speed, ratch, and delivery speed. The effect of the variable weight of the carrier roller was measured in a single apron draft system, and similarly, the action controlling the fibre movement of the two appropriately conducted aprons in the double

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apron system. The characteristics of yarns spun with single and double apron draft units were compared. The tests were made with electronic apparatuses. The arrangement of the fibre ends between carrier and delivery rollers appear as geometrical patterns. The fibre ends extending at the front and rear of the carrier often substantially differ from the staple diagram occurring in standard rovings. In the roving all formulae deduced for cotton rovings are applicable only with considerable restrictions. Hinman's theory is based on a roving structure that is assumed to be elastic; whereas in the stretch, cotton, roving can hardly be considered as such, for at high drafting it takes on a brush-like shape at the side facing the front rollers. Many measures in the equations deduced for high drafting should be omitted when applied to cotton roving. It has been demonstrated by several measurements that the high drafting of cotton roving and of cotton-like synthetic fibre roving is limited by the inherent unevenness of the roving -- which for the present cannot be eliminated -- to a 30 to 35-fold draft; this is considered to be a favourable draft rate for practical purposes. Better rovings are expected to provide the conditions for yielding higher drafts.

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Budapest, Hungary

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GANGLI, B.

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p. 171 MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA Budapest Vol. 11, No. 5, May 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress
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Vol. 15, No. 1/4, 1955.

KOZLEMENYEI.

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GANGLI, B.

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p. 378.
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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 9, Sept. 1957. Uncl.

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MAGYAR TEXTILTECHNIKA, (Textilipari Muszaki es Tudomanyos Egyesulet)
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Coiler-head conditions in carding machines and drawing frames. p. 229.

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'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Hungary--Spinning machinery)

GANGLI, Boldizsar, okl. gepeszernok

Correlations between the inequalities of production stages in bast spinning mills. Magy textil 13 no.8:319-324 Ag '61.

1. Textilipari Kutato Intezet tudomanyos fomunkatarsa.

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Theoretical and practical viewpoints of designing ring spinning
machine-drawing frame. Magy textil 13 no.10:409-413 O '61.

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Fibre tufts in the drafting mechanisms of the bast fibre industry.
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The inequality problem of the fineness number. Magy textil
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Magy textil 14 no.9:385-391 S '62.

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GANGI, Boldizsar

Increasing the velocity of yarn production through greater running speed. MUsz elet 17 no.25:12 6 D '62.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000614220011-4"

GANGLI, Boldizsar, okleveles gépész mérnök, tudományos főmunkatárs

Capabilities of draft control mechanisms. Magy textil 15
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Report on the 4th Hannover Exhibition of Textile Machines.
Magy textil 16 no. 6:285-287 Je '64.

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GANGLI, B. (Budapest)

Laboratory version of the 5-60-1 experimental ring spinning
frame. Przegl wlokiem 18 no.9:422-424 S '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

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GANGLI, Boldizsar; SUGAR, Anna, dr.; TANKO, Jozsef

Operations preceding twisting and their effect on thread characteristics. Magy textil 17 no.2:49-54 F '65.

1. Research Institute of the Textile Industry, Budapest.

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Uncl.